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Two Visions.

Where close the curving mountains drew
To clasp the stream in their embrace,
With every outline, curve, and hue
Reflected in its placid face,

The plowman stopped his team to watch
The train, as swift it thundered by;
Some distant glimpse of life to catch,
He strains his eager, wistful eye.

The morning freshness lies on him,
Just wakened from his balmy dreams;
The travelers, begrimed and dim,
Think longingly of mountain streams.

Oh, for the joyous mountain air,
The fresh, delightful autumn day
Among the hills! The plowman there
Must have perpetual holiday!

And he, as all day long he guides
His steady plow, with patient hand,
Thinks of the flying train that glides
Into some new, enchanted land.
Where, day by day, no plodding round
Wearies the frame and dulls the mind—
Where life thrills keen to sight and sound,
With plows and furrows left behind.

Even so, to each, the untrod ways
Of life are touched by fancy's glow,
That ever sheds its brightest rays
Upon the path we do not know!

—*Agnes M. Machar, in November Century.*

THE RUNAWAY.

A THANKSGIVING STORY.

The Doane household was in a most delightful ferment. It was at last decided that Thanksgiving should be spent at grandpa's. Richard Doane, a lad of fourteen, and Patty, his sister, a sweet little girl of five, could talk of nothing else. Oh, what fun they would have! Sleigh rides and coasting—for of course there would be snow. Thanksgiving without snow on the ground wouldn't be half so nice; and as they were going to have the very jolliest time that anybody ever did have, it wasn't at all probable that the snow would be mean enough to disappoint them. Dick was a manly fellow, fine looking, and generally kind and good-natured, but possessed of a quick and fiery temper, which occasioned his parents great anxiety. Mrs. Doane had just begun to congratulate herself that the worst was over when something dreadful happened. Dick was expelled from school, and this, though bad enough, was not all. Dick ran away. All this happened just two days before the intended journey to grandpa's. The following is the letter received by Mr Doane the morning after the expulsion:

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER: You know by this time that I have been driven out of school. It was right that I should be, for I was very impertinent and very wicked. I tried to come home, but shame wouldn't let me. I feel that I shall never behave so again, but I can't ask you to trust me after all that has happened. I have taken out the twenty dollars I had in the bank, and am going to try and get some work to do. Kiss Patty for me, and try to make her forget her bad brother. DICK.

In vain did Mr. Doane declare that he was sure it would all come out right, and this experience would be the best thing for Dick that ever happened. His mother refused to be comforted, and little Patty was inconsolable; but just because Mr. Doane was firm and wise, the visit to grandpa's was not postponed. Grandpa tried to appear as if nothing had happened, and, in the effort, rather overdid the matter. Dick was a great pet of the old gentleman's, and it was very difficult to be cheery under such distressing circumstances. Grandma said "there was altogether too much stuff in the boy to be spoiled so easily," and went on with her work "just as if Dick had come, too," Patty said, who couldn't quite understand anybody's being happy with Dick away. But grandma was sure the lad was in God's hands, and this thought gave her strength and courage to bear whatever might be sent.

Patty sat by the kitchen table, and watched the old lady sift the pumpkin, and then she helped stone the raisins for the last loaves of cake. Grandma said she was perfectly astonished to see how smart her little girl had grown; and then the little darling's fingers flew faster than ever, for, like other children, Patty liked to be praised. When grandma at last brought out the tins in which she always baked the plum-cakes for Patty and Dick, Patty put her head down on the table and began to cry.

"What is the matter?" inquired grandma.

"O, grandma?" said Patty, "please don't bake a cake in Dick's tin. O, my poor brother Dick! I don't want any cake neither, grandma."

"Nonsense, child," said the old lady. "Why, you and your mother act as if Dick had gone forever! Now look here. I shall bake the boy's cake, and if he isn't here to eat it, I shall be very much surprised. We will ice the cake, Patty, and then you shall put his name on the top in caraway seeds; Dick's uncommon fond of caraway seeds, you know."

Patty looked up and smiled through her tears. It was impossible to be sad very long with such a grandmother as that. By and by the cakes were done and cooled, and then the dear old lady spread a thick icing over them, and before it was quite stiffened she whittled a stick and with it traced in the center of the largest cake the word "Dick." Then Patty sprinkled the caraway seed carefully into all the letters just as everything was in order, Jim came into the kitchen [illegible] Patty.

"Why, child! what are you making!" she said.

"Can't you read?" inquired grandma. "It seems to me that's as plain as a pike-staff."

"Oh mother! do you really think he'll be here?" inquired Mrs. Doane, doing her best to keep from crying.

"I shall expect him, replied the old lady, decidedly; and if he don't come I shall believe God knows better what is good for all of us than we know ourselves; and now, my child, if there *is* a pleasant thing in the world, I advise you to think about it, for its worse than useless to fret about Dick."

The next day was Thanksgiving. The weather was clear, but blustering and very cold. The ground was well covered with snow, and there seemed nothing left to wish for in the way of comfort and happiness but the presence of the truant. The family drove to church in the morning, and returned just in time for dinner. Patty burst into tears as grandpa passed her plate, and she sobbed so that grandma told her she had better take some sugar and go out and feed the pony. Once out of sound of the house, Patty gave full vent to her grief, and cried as if her heart would break. There she sat, on the barn floor, a poor, little, wilted bundle of merino and misery, the sauce-plate of sugar by her side, with no thought in her curly head for anything in the world but her brother Dick.

"O, Dick! how could you be such a bad boy?" she cried. "Grandma said you would come, and you haven't, no such thing, and now you can't have your cake, nor turkey, nor noffin" All of a sudden Patty heard a queer noise. She stopped crying and held her breath. It was like a sob from the corn-crib.

"Horses don't cry, nor cows, nor pigs, as I ever heard of," said Patty to herself, as the strange noise was repeated. A ladder stood against the corn-crib, and in a twinkling Patty had climbed to the top and looked in. There stood Dick up to his waist in yellow corn, both hands to his face, crying as he had probably never cried since he was a baby.

"Oh, brother Dick!" said Patty, jumping in beside him, at the imminent risk of being buried alive. "My gracious! there ain't any bottom to this stuff, is there?" Then Dick took his little sister on his arm, and tucked her head in his neck, and pressed his cheek to hers, and Patty laughed and cried, and Dick cried and laughed, and all this in the corn-crib. Then Dick lifted her out, and without a word, but keeping tight hold of the little hand, walked with her to the house. "Here's Dick, mamma," said Patty, leading the boy to his mother. "He's all over meal, but you mustn't mind that, I found him in the corn-crib."

"What on earth were you doing in the corn-crib?" said Grandma, who wanted to appear as if nothing had happened.

"I didn't mean to come in, grandma," replied Dick, "but I wanted to see you all so much, and I hid in the barn. Patty almost caught me, and I ran for the corn-crib."

"And then he sniffed so that I did caught him."

And then Dick sat down to the table, and they all waited upon him, and grandma brought the cake with "Dick" on top, and Mr. Doane went to the window and looked out—but this was only a blind to hide his tears; and grandma cut another mince-pie, saying as she did so:

"Where in the world can that boy have been? I shouldn't think he'd had anything to eat since the creation of the world."

The next day everything was explained and forgiven, and when Dick went back to the city, he begged the professor's pardon, and was reinstated in school. Has he been a good boy ever since? We are pleased to say that he has, his last experience having been a good lesson to him.—*Eleanor Kirk.*

Matches.

Edward Prince, splint manufacturer of Horseshoe Bay, Buckingham township, is authority for the statement that there are about twenty-two match factories in the United States and Canada, and that the daily production—and consequently daily consumption—is about 25,000 gross per day. It may seem a queer statement to make that 100,000 hours of each successive day are spent by the people of the two countries in striking a light, but such is undoubtedly the case. In each gross of matches manufactured there are 144 boxes, so that 25,000 gross produces 3,600,000 boxes. Each box, at least those made in the States, where a duty of one cent on every box of matches is levied—contains 100 matches, so that the number of matches produced and used daily amounts to 360,000,000. Counting that it takes a second to light each match—and it is questionable whether it can be done in less time than that, while some men occupy several minutes sometimes in trying to strike a light, particularly when boozy—to light the 360,000,000 would take just that number of seconds. This gives 6,000,000 minutes, or 100,000 hours. In days of twenty-four hours each it figures up to 4166⅔, and gives eleven years and five months with a couple of days extra, as the time occupied during every twenty-four hours by the people of North America—not figuring on the Mexicans—in striking matches. Figuring a little further, it gives 4149 years' time in each year. The fact may seem amazing, but is undoubtedly correct.

A Fly's Mouth.

No part of fly structure is more wonderful than the mouth. Watch a common fly alight on a piece of sugar. From the under surface of the head, apparently, is unfolded a long organ looking very like an additional leg; and with this the fly scrapes the sugar, licks up the cream, spoliates the jam, and effects destruction in other and varied ways. To understand what the organ in question is, let us briefly glance at the typical structure of the insect mouth. Four sets of organs or appendanges compose the "mouth." There is first an upper lip, then a pair of large jaws, then a pair of lesser jaws—forming a tube or tongue in butterflies—and last of all a lower lip. In a beetle the chief mouth organs are the greater and lesser jaws, while in a bee or wasp the jaws are also well developed for the work of the hive, but the under lip forms a "tongue," wherewith the bee sucks up honey from the flowers. Now in the fly the mouth parts are of modified nature. Speaking generally, the "jaws" are represented by small bristle-like organs, and the upper lip is developed; but it is the labium, or under lip, which comes to the front in the development of the fly's mouth. Here it forms, as in the bee's, the chief organ of nutrition. It is the under lip which we see unfolded from beneath the head when the fly attacks the sugar. And when we place this organ beneath the microscope we can readily discover the secret of its service.

The "tongue," as we may term the under lip, consists of a stalk highly movable and muscular, at the end of which a couple of broad leaves expand out from the middle to form a sucker-like organ, beautifully adapted for licking up fluids, and for scratching solid matter also. This fan-like end is supported on a firm tubular frame-work, acting as a set of springs to open and shut the fans, while the microscope shows us that this structure is really like a file or rasp in its nature. We can understand, then, readily enough how such a muscular organ can be used for the purposes of fly nourishment. When, after a summer of flies, the morocco covers of our books and the finely polished surfaces of our furniture are scratched and eroded, we can readily appreciate the cause of the damage. With this file it wages war even on ourselves. For, as a famous authority on insects remarks, it is by its means that the fly "teases us in the heat of summer, when it alights on the hand or face to sip the perspiration as it exudes from and is condensed upon the skin."

A War Incident.

The cry of "On to Richmond" awakened no enthusiasm in the hearts of the "Third Ohio" one day when they found themselves *en route* as prisoners of war for that famous capitol. Nor were they enthusiastic when they halted for the night and prepared to sink supperless into dreamland.

The Fifty-fourth Virginia regiment was encamped near by, and some of the men came down to have a look at the "Yanks."

"Had your coffee?" asked one, of a blue coat, stretched disconsolately on the bank.

"Not a sup," answered the other.

"Aint you had any rations to-night?"

"Only a crumb or two from the bottoms of our haversacks."

This was told to the boys of the Fifty-fourth, and old Virginia hospitality showed itself at once. The men soon made their appearance with coffee-kettles, corn-bread and bacon, the best they had. In a few minutes the coffee was steaming, the bacon cooked, and prisoners and captors sat down together around the camp-fire, "like kinsmen true and brothers tried." The hungry, grateful Yankees ate with a relish such as no one can appreciate unless he has been in a like situation.

No wonder there was a warm spot in every heart of the Third Ohio ever after for the generous Fifty-fourth.

A fresh slide in the magic lantern gives another of these shifting war pictures. In the distance is Mission Ridge, which has just been stormed. That long line of prisoners passing over the pontoon bridge and up the stony mountain-road is the Fifty-fourth Virginia. A soldier on duty at Kelly's Ferry asked indifferently of one of the prisoners, as the regiment passed,—

"What regiment is this?"

"The Fifty-fourth Virginia," was the reply.

In an instant the loungers sprang to their feet and rushed to camp. "The Fifty-fourth Virginia is at the ferry," they shouted, as they ran in and out among the tents of the Third Ohio.

The Ohio boys were quickly in motion. Boxes from home and all reserve stores were speedily ransacked. Coffee and sugar, beef and canned peaches and the best they had of everything were freely brought forth. They remembered gratefully their debt of honor, and paid it nobly. It was the same old scene over, with the shading reversed. For one night at least both Confederates and Yanks enjoyed again the sweet grace of hospitality that could bring a smile even to the grim visage of war.—*Youth's Companion.*

Grandma Garfield, who is still with her daughter at Solon, receives a very large mail, and in it are many curious letters. One woman wrote that she was 300 yerrs old. "That's another crank," said Grandma Garfield when she read the letter. The old lady is more cheerful over her great loss than many believe, and is in good health. She takes great interest in politics, and insists on doing a share of the housework.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Egyptian heads are the newest design for bracelets.

Brass trimmings remain fashionable on many styles of furniture.

Dress waists with seams sewn like those of kid gloves are novelties.

Little wall cabinets of fancy wood are out in charming Japanese designs.

It seems to be definitely decided that russet brown and dark myrtle green are to be exceedingly fashionable colors for walking and traveling costumes.

Gold and silver, either in the form of embroidery or heavy passementerie, are among the most favored trimmings for ball dresses. Gold-wrought Spanish lace is in greater demand than ever.

Fringes of the most elegant description have appeared, and, combined with the new passementerie bands and beaded gimps, will prove a strong rival to lace as a garniture for elegant costumes, both for the house and the promenade.

Cords and tassels enter largely into the trimming of dressy costumes, and are also used upon elegant evening toilets. An imported dress of cream white satin, lately shown, had the long court-train and Grecian draperies outlined with a heavy cord of gold and silk threads intertwined. The shirred vest of the corsage, and portions of the oddly-puffed sleeve, were made of pale gold-colored satin.

History of Carpets.

The use of tapestry and embroidered cloth as a covering for furniture and the floors of rooms is of great antiquity. The Babylonians, Parthians and Gauls were famous for embroidering carpets in different colors, and several cities early acquired a celebrity for the manufacture. The carpets were usually made with a wooly nap on one side but occasionally the nap was raised on both sides and the design enriched by the insertion of threads of gold and silk. The names of distinguished makers of carpets have been handed down along with those of the cities in which they plied their vocation. Pathymas, an Egyptian, with Acesas and Helicorn, of Cyprus, were among those who obtained eminence in the art, and it is conjectured that the two latter worked under the direction of Phidas, the famous sculptor. Plato mentions that it was customary in Greece to cover couches with carpets and place others on the floor. The wealthy patricians of Rome used purple carpets, for which they paid fabulous prices. Babylonian covers for couches sold in the days of Metellus Scipio, for $18,000 each, and that price was quadrupled in the time of the Emperor Nero. Carpets figured conspicuously in the pageantries of the ancient nations of the East. They were used to deck horses and elephants in triumphal procession, and respect for the dead was marked by placing carpets on tombs and cenotaphs. In Turkey carpets were used many centuries ago in the same manner as at present. The skill of the natives of India in working textile fabrics is universally admitted; but, perhaps, in none of their productions have they displayed so much ingenuity and taste as in embroidering carpets. The finest work of the kind is still produced by them, but though much in demand among the princes and chiefs of India, these carpets are too gorgeous and expensive for European and American tastes. In the most costly, the design is tambored in cloth and canvas, with threads of gold and silver and silk. The only Indian carpets we have ever seen in this country were a thick, soft kind made in Masulpatam—*United States Economist.*

Industrial Mortality.

An English statistican has lately brought out the following fact, which, it is claimed, is a discovery and a fit subject of legislation. It appears that 107,000 men, women and children have lost their lives or been injured in English mines and factories, on railways, and by boiler accidents during the four years preceding 1877, and on its basis, it is estimated that half a million workmen will loose their lives in ten years—300,000 in mines, 70,000 on railways and 130,000 in factories.

Another writer sets the figures at a full million, or 100,000 persons per annum in England alone, killed from causes in connection with the industrial occupations in which they are engaged. As much as six-tenths are ascribed to mining accidents. This aggregate is sufficiently appalling, and ought to be inquired into in this country as well as in England, but it is difficult to prescribe efficient legislative measures to meet the case.

It is probable that the diffusion of technical knowledge among all class of laborers and artisans, and especially the foremen and managers of industrial establishments, would do more than laws, not only to decrease the number of violent deaths, but to amelorate the sanitary condition of all establishments where tools or machines of any kind are used, the well-lighted, well aired, and roomy workshop or factory, moreover, promotes the production of more and better products than can be expected from dark, damp, and dingy cellars and crowded, ill-ventilated, dirty shops in densely packed neighborhoods. Even the dismal mine may be improved by the electric light and more efficient ventilating appliances, and the natural result is more safety, better health, and a greater yield, so that once understood no thoughtful manager will need to be driven by law into the adoption of sanitary means.—*Scientific American.*

Getting Rid of a Loafer.

"He was the meanest old customer I ever had any dealings with," said the platform special, tipping back his hair and preparing for a talk. "I couldn't keep him out of the ladies' waiting room with all I could do. The trouble about that was I could never get my hand on him. The minute he'd see me coming he'd fly, and lightning couldn't catch him. Lots o' times I made up my mind to shoot at him the next time I caught him about, but somehow he always took me by surprise, and consequently, strange as it may seem, I wasn't ready for him. The women were afraid of him. Some of them wouldn't stay in the room when he was around, and of those that did, one-half didn't care for anything, and the other half didn't know which way out to take.

"He was a good sized fellow, and could hold his own with lots of 'em bigger than himself, if there had been many such. He always came around dressed in a kind of a rough, dirty-looking brown coat with a long tail, and he wore it buttoned close up under his chin. He was sly and sneakin' as a weasel, and he'd get in and out and around among passengers and seats without making any more noise than a cat. That's what made them all hate him so. He wouldn't come around when there was a crowd, but only when the room was quiet. He'd glide in from somewhere, and look at the people out of them gray, greedy eyes of his till they didn't know what minute he might tackle some of 'em. He never did do any actual damage, but he was such an infernal nuisance that I'd a killed him any day, if I could do it in a quiet way. Well things went on in this shape for two or three weeks till last night, when I got a chance to get my work in on him. He'd slipped in and out of the depot a couple of times and was making himself so familiar that I couldn't help suspecting something was wrong, so I laid for him. He was mixing himself around some baggage in the corner, and had his back turned so he couldn't see me. You bet I didn't miss no such golden opportunity. I just gathered the old iron poker out of the ash box by the stove, and came on him unbeknownest like. I dropped him one on the ear that kind o' confused him like. He tumbled to the racket and tried to crawl under the bench, when I handed him one that distributed his spinal column, and he hadn't the backbone to do anything more than to lay still and let me finish him."

"Kill him—you didn't," burst from the listeners.

"Yes, but I did, though. Oh, I tell you I'm the red-headed ranger of the depot flats, and a mighty dangerous man to stir up. Want to come and view the remains?"

And the murderer led the way to a corner of the depot, where lay in the cold embrace of death an enormous—rat.

Thanksgiving Day.

The Thanksgiving festival has now become a national holiday. The observance of the day has not yet become universal, but it is extending, and bids fair, before many years, to become an annual social feature in every American home.

It is now but three months less than two hundred and fifty-one years, since the first Thanksgiving Day was observed on American soil. The Massachusetts Company removed to Boston on the 17th of September, 1630. Gov. Winthrop, writing to his wife, who was still in England, at the end of November in that year, said, "We are in paradise."

A few weeks later, starvation stared the colony in the face. In Charlestown, the people, so the town records tell us, "necessitated to live on clams and muscles and groundnuts and acorns." The Governor, brave-hearted and noble as he was, "had the last batch of bread in the oven," and was seen "giving the last handful of meal in the barrel unto a poor man distressed by the wolf at the door."

A day was appointed for general humiliation, "to seek the Lord by fasting and prayer." Nothing had been heard of the ship sent home six months before to fetch provisions. Just as the colony was on the verge of despair, the ship arrived in Boston Harbor, the day of fasting was turned into one of thanksgiving by order of the Governor and Council, and was accordingly celebrated on the 22d of February, 1631.

In November of the same year, another day of thanksgiving was observed on the arrival of the same ship, and since then, a similar festival has been held with great regularity. The custom did not spread beyond New England until during the civil war. President Lincoln was the first to proclaim a day of National Thanksgiving.

In New England, where the day is a public and legal holiday, it is an occasion of family reunions, and of feasting and good cheer. To those who have been accustomed to it from childhood, it is the merriest day in the year. Elsewhere, it is wholly overshadowed by Christmas.

The idea is the same in both cases. The day is devoted by the devout to thanksgiving and praise to God for His mercies, and by all to happy meetings and joyful feasting.—*Youth's Companion.*

People who have to crowd their way into the street cars over back platforms loaded with cigarette smokers will read with much delight the news that the tobacco crop is light.—[Philadelphia Times.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

What's going and what's past help should be past grief.

At his death, Washington was the richest President we ever had. He left an estate worth $800,000.

Some of the Egyptain mummies are encased in bandages more than one thousand yards long.

Germany has practically demonstrated that the cost of maintaining underground telegraph lines is much less than the expense of sustaining surface lines.

President Van Buren is said to have made his first summing up in a lawsuit at the age of eighteen, and to have received the sum of half a dollar for his services.

Germany grows about fifty million pounds of tobacco on her own soil, and imports a hundred million pounds from the United States—according to a Berlin writer.

It is expected that the increase in railroad construction this year will exceed that of last year, as large as that was. The total number of miles of the railroads of the United States was 93,671, an increase for the year of, 7,174 miles against 4,721 miles the previous year and 2,687 miles in 1878. The gross earnings of the railroads for 1880, were $615,401,931, against $5.9,012,999 in 1879. The dividends paid, aggregate $77,115,411 against $61,681, 470 in 1879.

Dancing Dervishes.

"Sunset" Cox, in a letter from Constantinople, describes the dancing dervishes as follows: Near our hotel are the dancing dervishes. I suppose there are ample descriptions of these dervishes and their mummeries, but I have not read them. I give what I saw. The dancing sect whirl around gently on their toes. Their arms are extended and eyes sleepy or dreamy. They keep their places, like stars in their orbits, as they move around, while a solemn brother, with arms folded and in prayer, moves between the revolving orbs! Their robes fly out as though they would make a cheese, as the children used to say. They have a sweet chant. Their closed eyes and whirl indicate that they see the invisible Allah wherever they turn!

These do not howl. For that [illegible] to Scutari. There is a convent of [illegible] there. We slipped behind a curtain and went up into the gallery, looking down into a court. There was an altar and a group of variously dressed dervishes. Some were soldiers, some boys, some little girls in tinselled dresses, some were black as ebony, some tall, some small, some thin, some handsome, some hideous, and all joined in the prayers and chants. A few kneeled on sheepskin, while others formed a hollow square and began swaying and singing, while the tum-tum of the tambourine and clash of the cymbals gave out the pleasing concord of a threshing machine. When the agony was sufficient and the steam was on with a full head, the swaying and howling and barking and snapping and jerking of head and body, and the frothing and hard breathing and general diabolism began. The song was repetitions, and not unmusical at intervals where a flute-like melody, instrumental, came in as a prelude to additional howling. We stood this for an hour. One man, of excellent appearance, with long, glossy auburn hair and a rich voice, as it sounded out "Allah!" and "Mahmoud!" seemed to be the chief, and ruled them with a look. He gave a glance at one, and off would go a coat, or a turban, or their high white sugar-loaf hat, and on would go a white nightcap. One African of the worst aspect I ever saw on a human face, if, indeed, it was not a vizor hiding the human face, seemed to be as lithe and loathesome as a snake. He was six feet and more, and in his bare feet. His tongue would loll out, and his body would contort till you could hardly see what form it had. He twisted, snapped, clucked, barked and howled. We went out for fresh air, to return to see this strangest of ceremonies. Their chief and some of his subordinates were sitting cross-legged and making sacred knots in white napkins when we re-entered. Then prone on their faces were arrayed a dozen children, from two months old up to twelve; and this dervish walked over and on their bodies. Yes, on them, each and all. I would not have believed it had I not seen it. Not once, but four times these prostrate lines of children were formed and he tread on them each and all. Whereupon, they arose sanctified and cleared of disease; for that is the theory. In came a soldier and lay down. He had the rheumatism. Along with him a line was formed. Some of the same little ones going [illegible] again. Over the lot the chief [illegible]led. The soldier got up and kissed the dervish's hand. He took care to place his foot on the upper part of the thigh behind. Any surgeon will tell you whether this is a vulnerable spot. Not a child whimpered, not a soul smiled. I could neither enjoy nor cease to wonder.

What is the solution of this seeming physical paradox? That question I asked of a gentleman learned in the customs here. He said: "Did you observe two priests in loose robes on each side of the line, holding the chief's arms?"

Yes, but I did not see that they could have carried him safely over, allowing only a slight touch to the children with the priestly foot.

"That," said he, "is my solution and the only one I have. Two strong men might do it after much practice."

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1881.

Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

MUCH as we opposed Mr. J. T. Wilson's recent politics we do not rejoice at his decapitation. Experience should have taught him wisdom; but he is like the untamed Arabian steed that brooks no restraint.

THE Washington Training School for Nurses is opened for the present season, and we hope to see among the members some of our own young ladies. The training of nurses is now regarded as indispensable and we trust that those who have talents in that line will act accordingly.

THE Co-operative Society in its very first move has achieved a most flattering success. In thirty days it has put in the hands of one merchant—and he a colored man—a business of over *a thousand dollars* and saved at least a hundred dollars to its members on the regular price of the articles purchased. This [illegible] beginning.

WE SEE that M. C. Robinson, editor of the Virginia *Post*, is out in a letter to J. Ambler Smith, withdrawing his support from the Funder ticket. The reasons he gives were just as apparent three months ago as they are to-day, and while every vote is welcomed to the Readjuster cause, Mr. R. can expect to receive no special credit at this late hour. All the harm he could do has been done, and it is too late to undo it. This is the second flop the *Post* has made in four months. It has a suspicious look, to say the least.

NEXT Tuesday the people in several States will choose their servants and shape their public policy. The interest centres in Virginia, where a new movement fraught with great results has been made under the daring, dashing leadership of Mahone. We call on all Republicans to support him by their votes. We ask others to do no more than we expect to do ourselves. If we can forget the past, surrender none of our Republican principles and support Cameron, Lewis and Blair, we can call upon our friends to do the same. Let them cast their votes solidly for the Readjuster ticket and redeem the State from Bourbon rule. The success of Cameron in Virginia means the redemption of other Southern States next year, and several electoral votes for our cause in 1884.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Our sympaties are with any persecuted people. The Irish tenantry certainly are wronged—they have been wronged for years in the matter of their tenant rights; but we cannot indorse the action of the Land League under the late leadership of Parnell, or see a great outrage in its being squelched and in the arrest of the would-be-modern O'Connell. The issue was one between law and authority on the one hand and a conspiracy on the other. There was but one position for Great Britain—in fact for any government to take, in the premises. She did it. It may shock us who have seen national laws overridden here, when in the interest of human rights, to see a country which has the nerve to assert her authority by arresting the ring leader and putting its foot down upon the rebels.

This much can be justified on the ground of public policy alone.

THE NEXT STEP.

The benefits that will accrue to the South and to the entire country from the establishment of manufactures in the former section are both direct and indirect. In the first place they will either give employment to many who do not now find lucrative work, in which place the number of productive laborers will be increased; or there will be a corresponding withdrawal of the number so employed from other occupations, in which case the demand for other laborers fill the vacancies occasioned will raise the price of labor in other departments of service. This is a direct result.

The introduction of the new activities by home manufactures will enlargen or strengthen the markets of other producers. The farmer will get a better price for his products, because many who raised their own vegetables must now give all their time to manufactures, and the mechanic, for a similar reason, has a stronger guarantee of employment and an improved opportunity for the higher development of his talents. The professional man when his services are needed has a greater incentive. These are among the indirect results.

Now such a revolution in the social economy of the South, for revolution it is, cannot take place without the beneficent results to a greater or less degree effecting all classes of society. The colored man may not be contemplated in the inauguration of the new schemes for the diversification of labor and the development of the industrial resources of that section. It may even be purposed that he be denied employment in the manufactories as he is proscribed to-day in the few now existing; but for all that he is bound to reap, though in a subordinate degree, some benefits. He is a part of the population; a producer of raw material; a consumer of the fabrics manufactured, —in fact a part of the body-social, hence his participation in the profits.

But the Negro should enjoy a larger share than this, As he is a powerful factor in the production of the staples upon which the manufactures are based, he should be a principal, not a secondary, agent. He should, if not arm in arm with his white brother, yet in parallel columns, march onward to the conquests which capital, enterprise, pluck and ingenuity are sure to win. He has the capital in combined numbers, and he has the other qualifications needed to make the next step. Will he take that step? He *must* take it if he desires a full participation in all the benefits—the substantial benefits, of the new South.

Young men and women are now being turned out of high schools and colleges in large numbers, and the question is being pressed, "What are they going to do?" They cannot all be teachers, doctors or lawyers. They cannot expect to be welcomed into the business houses controlled by white capital, so long as there are worthy white young men without employment. What then can be done for them?" Let the colored men of this generation *advance*, take another step forward and along the line of commercial development, and the question is answered.

While the white men of the South are outgrowing their prejudices against toil, let the Negro catch the spirit of the age, enter the field as a manufacturer just as promptly as his white fellow-citizen of the South.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Wayman is lecturing in Alabama against the theories of Ingersoll.

W. A. Pledger, of the Atlanta (Ga.) "Blade," is in town fixing his fences.

Joseph T. Wilson, one of the most uncompromising of "straightouts" in Virginia, has been removed from office. He was an Inspector of Customs and first appointed in 1869, though he was suspended for a time three years ago.

R. R. Wright, of Augusta, Ga., passed through our city last Sunday en route to Worcester, Mass., where he read a paper last Tuesday before the Congregational Union. Mr. Wright had just been tendered an appointment as Deputy Marshal by Gen. Longstreet.

In Augusta, Ga., there are forty colored men who pay taxes on property valued at from $200.000 to $300.000. Mr. R.R. Wright, from whom we obtained the above information, says there is an excellent business outlook for colored men in Georgia. A recently established grocery, conducted on the joint stock plan, is well stocked and making large sales among both white and colored.

Our European Letter.

ST-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE,
Oct. 12, 1881.

DEAR ADVOCATE:

"Little boats must keep near the shore—
Larger ones may venture more."

Knowing, as I do, the limited capacity of my little bark—intellectually speaking—and knowing that the army of able correspondents of the thousands of journals in the United States have so thoroughly gleaned the field, there is but little I can communicate in the way of news. Another very great disadvantage I labor under is my ignorance of the language. Having but recently been required to exhaust all my powers of speech in the German speaking countries, I am now required to speak the French, and you know that human nature cannot stand everything. Hence, I have to depend mainly upon observation for the meagre information I am about to attempt to impart.

We arrived in Paris Sept. 14, and were domiciled at the Continental Hotel, one of the largest in Paris. To give you an idea of its immense proportions, it occupies an entire square, and contains 500 rooms, and is 7 stories high, has two elevators and an army of attendants. We meet here the representatives of all nations, and I have seen more black faces here than any place since I left New York; consequently the Negro here is not so much of a national curiosity as in Germany and other parts of Europe, where it is sometimes annoying to be looked upon as such. It is pleasing, after all, to be treated as you are here, as though you were really a member of the human family. It is also gratifying to meet with men and women of intelligence in what is called the "Conner Chambre" on perfect terms of equality, many of these individuals speaking fluently five and six different languages. The same class in the United States would turn up their noses, if required to associate with a colored person, however genteel they may be. The hotels are all doing a thriving business, most of them being crowded to their utmost capacities; for whatever the effects of the drought may have had on the *verdue*, which has suffered much in Europe this summer, the crop of *verdant* Americans is splendid—never better, and these Parisians know full well how "to take strangers in."

THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL.

You have doubtless been fully advised by the press as to the great events which have transpired in France during the past eight months, *i. e.*, the great Electrical Exposition, the great meetings held to express sympathy for the American people in the great calamity which has deprived them of a ruler whose administration promised so much for reform and good government. The sympathy of the French people with us in the death of President James A. Garfield found expression in the display of the American colors on many of the private residences and places of business; and as above stated, in several public meetings, one of which, at the suggestion of my friend and patron,—who, by the way, is one of the staunchest of Republicans, and whose name alone is a sufficient guarantee to what I have said, I mean Hon. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin,—I attended and thus represented 5,000,000 of Negroes in the United States on this important occasion. Though a self-constituted representative, I felt in duty bound to mingle my tears with those of my fellow citizens and show the gratitude of my race for what James A. Garfield—together with other philanthropists—had done toward our enfranchisement and elevation to citizenship. I felt that in thus honoring the man whom the civilized nations of the earth delighted to honor I was obeying a principle far overreaching any man, however much honored; that is, that I was worshipping at the shrine of civil and religious liberty. There was a series of these meetings—three in number—and I attended the one held in the Oratorio, the Protestant chapel, which was tastefully hung in the habiliments of mourning, and was filled to its utmost capacity. All classes seemed eager to catch the words of the several eminent speakers, who paid eloquent tributes to the life and character of the deceased both in English and French.

FRENCH ENTERPRISE.

Paris is as busy as busy can be, in vending the beautiful wares of France, but especially those of Paris—which is now, as formerly, synonymous with France in many respects—with the world for her eager customers; for where throughout the civilized world are not French wares of all kinds to be found? Nowhere in the world is there such taste displayed, such consummate skill in all the arts which go to distinguish civilized from savage life, as in France. Let us pause a moment and inquire into the "cause and effect" of that which makes France one of the greatest manufacturing marts of the world. As is well known, the government has for centuries, by every means within its power, encouraged and fostered those beautiful and useful arts, whether under a Monarchial or Republican form of government, and this is one of the causes which showed the wonderful recuperative powers of the French nation, which so challenged the admiration of the world after that desperate conflict between the former and Germany in '70, '71. Let *our people* North, South, East and West *make note of these facts and govern themselves accordingly*. It seems to me this is a subject worthy of the highest consideration by our political economists, our educators, and by every one who has the best interests of the rising generation and the material interests of the nation at heart. I know, Mr. Editor, I am venturing beyond my depth, but if I can but succeed in urging these thoughts upon those of you who have the ability to set them forth in a proper light, my purpose will have been well served. I will close these remarks by simply alluding to the means to so desirable an end, *to wit*, polytechnic schools, schools of designs, etc., etc. "A hint to the wise," etc.

PARIS.

The Paris of to-day is quite different from what Paris was when I last saw it years ago, for it was then practically in ruins, having suffered more at the hands of the French than of their less ferocious enemy, the Germans, thus verifying the adage "save me from my friends." Be it said to the credit of the matchless enterprise of this wonderfully enterprising people, that they have built up the waste places, and to-day Paris is, if possible, more beautiful than ever. True, some of the old land marks have been removed, notably the Palace of the Tuilleries, which has not, and probably will not, be rebuilt under the present regime, which let us hope, will last for an indefinite period; for be it known we are Republican "right or wrong," believing, as we do, that it is the best government for any people, if properly administered. I did not commence this letter for the purpose of moralizing upon Republican nor any other form of government, but simply to give a hint here and there as to what has come under my notice. It is needless for me to take up your valuable space with an attempt at a description of the numerous public buildings of Paris, for their magnificence is well known throughout the world; and it would be alike absurd for one of my limited abilities to attempt a description of the beautiful broad avenues; the matchless Boulevards of Paris; so, also, of its palatial mansions, its rich and rare galleries of art, its magnificent stores and shops, etc., etc., to say nothing of its parks, its artificial lakes with beautiful cascades, and other attractions, which make Paris "a thing of beauty and a joy forever" not only to Frenchmen, but to all who had been so fortunate as to see this modern Babylon, if there is the least comparison between the two.

A ROYAL PALACE—ST. CLOUD.

Among our numerons excursions in and around Paris was one to St. Cloud—from which the court of France is named—where once flourished the great Napoleon in the magnificent palace, but which, alas, was laid in ruins by the ruthless hands of the Communists in the troublous times above referred to There is enough left, however, to show what its former grandeur must have been. Alas, how logical are the events of history! This mighty monarch who sets up and overthrew thrones and dynasties at his imperial will, who in the madness of his ambition committed crimes against humanity for which many less guilty criminals have been gibbeted! Alas, his house is left unto him desolate! The last ray of hope of any of his progeny occupying the throne he established by the shedding of the best blood of France, has expired. Coming to this place we pass through Rouen, where was buried the virtuous and unfortunate Josephine, the victim of the above unscrupulous wretch who, genius as he was, deserves no better name. Having wandered very much from the object in view when we commenced penning these imperfect lines, we now return to our subject. We reached St-Germain-en-Laye on the 1st inst., after a sojourn of 16 days in Paris, and have been "rambling amid historic scenes of a most interesting character, for here is the birthplace of Louis XIV. and his ancestry, the great Dauphin family, as you will see in the caption of this letter a picture of the house in which the grand monarch was born, and which is our domicile, being the Pavillion of Henry IV. The very chamber in which that important event occurred is shown us, and a splendid saloon it is, containing treasures of art in the shape of pictures of the above named celebrated dynasty. It is surmounted by a dome within which are beautiful frescoes, the central figure being the grand monarch with the curled wig of the 15th century, seated in a chariot drawn by the celestial host. Immediately beneath this saloon is another of the same dimensions wrought in a soft sandstone, in a most elaborate and artistic manner, and which must have been one of rare beauty, containing, as it does, human figures, fruits and flowers, etc., etc. The cradle is the crest of this ancient family, and is to be seen wrought in every conceivable thing, to wit, the chinaware, the table linen, and even the shrubbery upon the premises; and so curious is it that I made a sketch of it, and wish it was practicable to lay the same before your readers. I must leave the Dauphins in the hands of the students of history, as I am not an adept in that branch of study. Here, too, died, in 1878, another eminent man. Though not a monarch, he will figure in history no less conspicuously for that, for "an honest man's the noblest work of God." I mean Thiers, the first President of France under the present regime, than whom France has produced no greater man. Our hotel is situated on what is now Rue Theirs, where has been erected in bronze in memory of the eminent historian and citizen, which, by the way, is an excellent likeness, as I can boast of having seen the original at Versailles during his presidency. Your historians must trace the history of this noted place, which played so conspicuous a part in history in days of yore; for I have neither the time nor ability to do so. From our window we can look out upon Paris 12 or 15 miles distant, as well as its immense environs; for the vast number of cities and villages between here and there are practically a part of the great French metropolis. We are upon the celebrated terrace of St-Germain, which is about two miles long, with the river Seine in the front and the celebrated forest in the back ground. The terrace rises 150 to 200 feet above that stream, which to the east of us makes its tortuous way among the villas and hamlets, presenting a scene grandly picturesque. I do not know the full extent of this magnificent forest, rendered all the more charming by "the sear and yellow leaves" by which it is now beautifully tinged, but we have driven for miles through it on splendidly macadamized roads and followed its winding footpaths through its wooded dells of massive oaks and other noble forest trees, It would indeed require the pen of a ready writer to depict the magnificence of this work of nature and of art.

It may be some relief to your readers that this is the last of the series, and we will probably be placed in the category of the young man who wrote his dulcena, and handing her the letter remarked, "I sent you a letter."

Mr. Editor, it is not improbable that the steamer which bears this too lengthy epistle may also convey the writer, as we expect to sail homeward the latter part of the present month. Until then, I bid you adieu. W. L. F.

Another Step Forward.

For the first time in the history of Jackson county it is to be represented by a colored man, Thomas Pierson having been selected for that responsible position. Samuel Johnson, of this city, and S. Fisher, of Independence, have been chosen to serve on petit jury.

The decision of Judge White last week in granting Jefferson a new trial on the ground that colored representation was refused in the one preceding seems to give satisfaction to everybody, white and black. Colored men asked that this be done and it was done. Let them keep on asking the full measure of rights due them, and year by year, if not day by day, some new vantage ground will be secured. —*Gate City Press*,

Not Charles C. Stewart.

Editor ADVOCATE:

DEAR SIR:—An article appeared in your columns a few weeks ago in which my name appeared rather conspicuously with the murder of Mr. Wm. H. Thomas, of this city. I beg leave to state that the Charles Stewart who really did kill Mr. Thomas in a saloon in Boston, by striking him on the head with a cup, was quite a settled man, with a family and of dark complexion, and that it was not, as thought, Charles C. Stewart, who is quite a young man and of very light complexion, and has not been out of the city all summer.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. C. STEWART.

A Dull Headache, Costiveness, Low Spirits, and no Appetite, are some of the indications of a Bilious Attack, arising from a Torpid Liver. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will soon restore the Liver to action, drive all symptoms of biliousness from the system, and assist in bringing about a regular action of the bowels.

The colored women of Anderson S. C., have formed a union and propose to work for nothing less than $6 per month. Any violating the contract are to receive a flogging from the rest.—*Ex.*

But the newspaper did not suddenly spring on the world, it came gradually. I will give you the genealogical line of the newspaper. The Adam of the race, which was a circular, or news letter, was born of divine impulse in human nature, begat the pamphlet, and the pamphlet begat the quarterly, and the quarterly begat the monthly, and the monthly begat the weekly, and the weekly begat the semi-weekly, and the semi-weekly begat the daily. But, alas! through what struggle the newspaper has come to its present development. Just as soon as it began to demonstrate its power superstition and tyranny shackled it. There is nothing that despotism so much fears and hates as the printing press.—*Talmadge.*

Write to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for names of ladies that have been restored to perfect health by the use of her Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for the most stubborn cases of female weakness.

Cheap Coal! Cheap Coal!

The Progressive Cooperative Association affords to our people the *very* best opportunity for purchasing coal at reduced rate. Address T. J. Minton, 1311 13th street, n. w.

WANTED!

Canvassers to solicit subscriptions in South Washington for the ADVOCATE. To such a liberal percentage will be paid. Inquire at the office any afternoon between the hours of four and [illegible]

—Low prices, [illegible] and terms [illegible] will [illegible] PRICE *Herald*.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1881.

AGENTS.

Cochran, Ga. . . . . Richard Townsend.
Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... G. B, Anderson.
" ..... G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washing on New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

Ten lines constitute an inch.
Business and special notices are 5 cents a line.
Advertisements see rates.

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WHERE TO GET YOUR ADVOCATE

Mrs. J. A. Polkaty, 1218 M street northwest, Washington, D. C.
Wm. L. Freeman, 1905 K street northwest, Washington, D. C.
D. D. Dickson, 84½ St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL.

—Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—The Bereans will give their Thanksgiving supper as usual this year, so do not make other arrangements.

—There will be a parlor sociable by St. Mary's Junior Parochial Aid Society Monday evening, Nov. 14, at 802 23d St., N. W.

—The Plymouth Congregational Church has one hundred and seventy members and the cry is "still they come."

—B. Washington, Emma and Louise A. Smith and W. T. Benjamin will also participate in the grand concert for Union Bethel to be given next month.

—Mr. Fearing and wife, brother to W. C. Fearing, who some time past was an employee of the 6th Auditor's Office, have returned to the city. Mr. F. looks exceedingly well.

—G. B. Anderson and his bride, after a very pleasant stay of ten days in New York, during which time much consideration was shown them, have returned home highly pleased with their trip.

—Don't forget the Concert and Exhibition of the Union Bethel Sunday School at Bethel Hall Thursday and Friday evenings next, 10th and 11th November. The admission fee is only 10 cents.

—The Ebenezer A. M E. Sunday School will have a grand jug-breaking on Monday evening at their church, on Beall and Montgomery streets. The exercises will consist of speaking and singing. Exercises commence at 8 o'clock.

—We have information from a reliable source that J. H. S. Parker, of the P. O. Department, will lead one of South Carolina's fair daughters to the altar in December. Mr. Parker expects to resign his position about that time and return to his home in Chattanooga, Tenn., where he will pursue the practice of law.

—At a regular conclave of Mount Calvary Commandery last night the following officers were installed: J. B. Huchings E. C.; R. E. Boston, Gen.; J. N. Hunt, C. G.; I. W. Scott, Prelate; Sol. Philips, S. W.; Bailey Johnson, J. W.; John Edwards, S. B.; Thornton, Davis, Sword-bearer; J. Cropper, W.; C. Johnson, Treas.; J. W. Tancil, Recorder.

—A course of lectures has been arranged for at the Miner School Building under the auspices of the Teachers' Relief and Improvement Association. They will be given three each month. Last night the first of the course was "Force and Motion;" on the 11th, "Hydrostatics;" on the 18th, "Vocal Culture," with readings. Other lectures include the topics of Sound Heat, Electricity and Optics, of which further notice will be given.

In regard to the concert given at Lincoln Hall, under the auspices of Mr. J. G. Bergen, it is justice to state that the participants knew that the concert was a private affair and not for any benevolent organization. All the singers were remunerated. Speculation in tickets was carried on, and there being an abundance the price for some was put as low as five cents; hence the appearance of the rabble.

—On Sunday morning at 11 o'clock A. M. there will be the regular morning service at St. Mary's P. E. Church and the celebration of the Holy Communion. At 4 P. M. Vesper service corally rendered. Anthems: (a *Domine probasti;* (b) *exaltato te Deus;* (c) *Gloria Patri.* Hayden, sung by Miss F. J. I. Smith, soprano; Miss L. A. Smith, alto; Mr. A. Butler, tenor; A Furgurson, bass. (d) *Cantate Domino* Felton. (e) *Benedicte, animamea,* Norris. (f) Nearer my God to Thee—Danks. Voices, organ, and cornet accompaniment by Mr. J. R. Cole.

To Whom it May Concern.

Parties residing here, desiring to see the undersigned on any business will please call at his office 609 Louisiana ave. between 4 and 5 p. m., or at his residence, 1511 P Street, n. w., in the evening and *not*, unless specially authorized to do so, call where he is employed by the General Goverment.

J. W. Cromwell.

OBITUARY.

Terence Bowman Scott, only son of W. H. and Laura A. Scott, aged 7 months and 5 days, departed this life after a painful illness, Oct. 25th, 1881, at half past one. His remains were interred in Mt. Zion Cemetery until January, when they will be removed to Philadelphia, where there is a family site.

After a short illness Abraham Carter, aged 63, departed this life Oct. 31st at his late residence, 428 New Jersey avenue. He died in triumph of faith. He leaves a wife and many friends to mourn the loss of a good citizen. His funeral exercises were conducted at his late residence by Rev. Edward Willis, assisted by William Gibbins, Nov. 2d, at 2 o'clock. A very handsome wreath of flowers was presented by the Christian Association, of which he was a member, a cross by Mrs. A. Morris, a pillow by the Silver aid Club and a heart by Miss L. Coats.

THE DEATH OF A MODEL SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOLAR.

After a short illness Adelaide C. Philips, daughter of Christopher Philips, aged 10 years, 6 months and 4 days, departed this life Saturday, Oct. 29th, at 10 A. M. The funeral took place from Bethlehem Baptist Church, Oct. 31st, at 2 P. E. The ceremonies were conducted by the Rev. Henry Scott, which was of a very interesting nature, stating that the little sister that now sleeps called for father and mother and all of the family, and the Superintendent of her school, and bade them good-bye and told them *she* was going home. Several of the Sunday School hymns were sung by her during her illness. Two of her most favorite ones were "Beautiful Eden" and "Salvation is free," which the choir sung over her remains. The coffin was beautifully decorated with flowers. The beautiful anchor was presented by the Bethlehem Baptist Sunday School, of which she was a member; the pillow by Miss Vorgie Benjamin; the cross by Miss Emma Degges. Never in the history of the church was there so much lamenting over the death of a scholar. Bishop Ward was present and offered prayer and benediction. After another very choice piece by the choir of the church the remains were interred in Hillsdale Cemetery.

—Gentlemen desirious of obtaining suitable lodgings on reasonable terms, in a locality convenient of access to business, can obtain the same by applying to 714 K Street N. W. Sept. 24-1m.

NOTICE—All arrangements for obtaining coal having been perfected, the Progressive Co-operative Association is prepared to receive orders until October 17th. The terms are 50 cents deposit on each ton ordered and the balance when the coal is delivered. The buyer has the option of ordering, in not less than one ton, at any time before April 1, 1882. The payment of one dollar secures the privileges of membership of the association. Orders will be received at the office R. C. Douglass, Dying Establishment under National Theatre. Call and ascertain the low rates of our coal.

A 10.00 Bible Prize.

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* in the prize puzzle department of their *Monthly* for November offer the following easy way for someone to make $10.00.

To the person telling us how many times the word Abraham is used in the New Testament Scriptures (not the New Revision) by Nov. 10th, 1881, we will give $10.00 in gold as a prize. The money will be forwarded to the winner November 15th, 1881. Those who try for the prize must send 20 cents with their answer, for which they will receive the December number of the *Monthly*, an excellent Magazine of 32 pages, in which will be published the name and address of the winner of the prize, with the correct answer thereto. Address, RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Pa.

ATTENTION ALL!

We will publish the name, secretary, place and time of meeting of every organization in this city for one year for $1.50 and send the paper besides. We will also publish the elections, installations etc. free of charge.

OUR SOCIETIES.

Communications for this column should be addressed to "SOCIETY COLUMN," PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Brief communications and inquiries for this column are invited. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of different fraternities.—Ed.

BROTHERLY LOVE LODGE No. 896. J. I. Thomas, P. S. No. 106 Short st., Harrisburg, Pa. Every Monday evening Koy's Building Market st. near 6th. dec25 1y

WASHINGTON, D. C. Star of the West 1369 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. D. M. Chambers P. S. 115 7th s. e.

Mount Olive Lodge No. 1333 meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays, Judson Malvin P. S. Lock Box 16. or 1711 11th street.

METROPOLITAN LODGE, No 125, K. of W. M. 1st and 3rd Mondays, 7th Street n. w., J. W Cromwell, E. A., Dr. S. L. Cook G. S. and Medical Examiner.

At a meeting of Union Friendship Lodge No. 891 of the G. U. O. of O. F., the following officers were elected: P. N. F. P. G. M., Jackson Howard; N. F. Harris, Moppin; P. N. G., Andrew Lewis; N. G. George S. Gant; V. G., W. W. Ellison; P. S. M. V. P., Chas. H. Shorter; E. S., E. I. Thomas; Treasurer, P. G. M., Anthony Hickman; Chaplain, M. V. P., Chas. F. Murray; Conductor, P. G. M. George H. Johnson.

Read, Ladies, Read.

Mrs. Judson Malvin, 1711 Eleventh St., makes all kinds of Worsted and Fancy Needle Work, Wax and Embalmed Flowers and Hair Work on short notice. Scholars taken in the above branch at reasonable terms. Do not forget the number 1711 Eleventh st.

READ, LADIES, READ.

A Grand Musical Combination!

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Dramatically rendered in full Medean, Persian and Jewish Costume, by the best musical talent of Washington, under the auspices of the 15th Street Presbyterian Sunday School.

Nearly every church in the city is represented: St. Augustine, St. Luke, Union Bethel, Israel Bethel, Asbury, Galbraith Chapel, 19th Street Baptist, Berean Baptist, Lincoln Memorial Congregational, Plymouth Congregational, 5th Baptist, 15th Street Presbyterian and the Washington Amateur Glee Club.

Grand Chorus of Over Forty Voices!

Every Bible reader should be familiar with the earnest petition of QUEEN ESTHER to KING AHASUERAS, and her implicit faith in THE GOD OF ISRAEL to save His people from the terrible destruction about to come upon them through the wicked machinations of HAMAN, who ended his life upon the gallows which he had erected for the noble and pious Mordecai.

This sacred song in dialogue rehearsing one of the most important and critical epochs in Jewish history—showing the wonderful manifestations of GOD'S providence in dealing with His people—will be produced with all the incidents, scenery and effects which the joint labor and good judgment of **Messrs. Bradbury and Senger** have bestowed upon it.

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THE NEWS.

President Arthur will go to New York. Before going, it is stated, he will appoint Stratham to the Lynchburg postmastership.

It is announced that the President has stated that Senator Frelinghuysen will succeed Secretary Blaine in December.

Lieutenant Hoxie has presented to the District Commissioners a plan for the reclamation of the Potomac flats.

A large temperance meeting was held at Lincoln Hall, Washington, under the auspices of the Women's National Christian Temperance Union.

Archbishop McCabe has issued a pastoral condemning in the strongest terms the "No rent" manifesto of the Land League. He speaks of it as communistic, and against the laws of God and man.

On a telegram received from J. B. Felder, mayor of Americus, Ga., detectives Haley and Ruland, of New York, arrested J. W. Oliver, of Webster, Ga. The despatch charged that he was engaged in an extensive swindling operation in Georgia.

An order was received at Washington for Confederate bonds to the amount of $1,000,000. It is said that the recent demand for these bonds has grown out of the circumstance that $17,000,000 in gold, placed in English banks during the war to the credit of the Confederate government, is still held on deposit. The United States Treasury, it is further said, has made several attempts to obtain possession of the gold, but has always failed, the English banks contending that the money could not be surrendered except to holders of bonds issued by the Confederate government.

At Lexington, Ky., Celie Singleton, a negro girl, poured carbolic acid down the throat of a five-year-old child of Jacob David, killing it. The girl was arrested.

A powerful crank named John Woling, and hailing from Northumberland, Pa., made his appearance at the White House, and demanded to see the President. He had with him a letter proclaiming in the name of Almighty God that Dr. John Noetling was elected President of the United States. He attempted to force an entrance, but was finally overpowered and taken to the station-house.

Among the passengers which arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool, were John Boyle and family of London. Mr. Boyle is largely interested in lands in Tennessee, and is vice president of the board of and to land ownership at Rugby, East Tennessee, established by Thomas Hughes.

A special despatch from Ottawa to the Toronto *Globe* says: "It is intimated that at the approaching session a member will take the sense of Parliament on the desirability of Canadian independence and the election of a chief magistrate or governor general."

The Merchants National Bank of [illegible] compelled to do so on account of the embezzlement by the cashier, O. L. Baldwin, of a sum rated at two million dollars. Baldwin had, without the knowledge of the directors of the bank, made huge loans without security to the firm of Nugent & Co. The cashier and one of the members of the firm of Nugent & Co., are under arrest.

It has been decided at Salt Lake that Delegate Cannon's certificate of naturalization is invalid, and that he is therefore ineligible to represent the Territory in Congress.

As a result of the fire in Edgefield, S. C., hundreds are homeless, and there are not sufficient provisions in the place to last for thirty hours.

The French speculators, Surcock & Debbas, whose failure was announced at Paris Sunday, have disappeared, leaving liabilities amounting to 5,000,000 francs and no assets.

There appears a strange fatality at leading Breweries in this country. Another costing $500,000 was burt out at Staten Island, recently.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at different points in New Hampshire recently.

The New Orleans Produce Exchange adopted resolutions endorsing the action of the Mississippi river convention recently held at St. Louis, and pledging themselves to advocate the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river until the nation shall accord it as the just due, not only of the valley states, but of the commercial interests of the entire country.

The segar makers of Milwaukee threaten a strike unless one dollar per thousand is added to existing rates.

A representative of English capitalists has arrived in Cape Breton, to ascertain what advantages that island possesses for the investment of English capital.

D. H. Garcy, a postal route agent on the Union Pacific Railroad, between Kearney and Sidney, Nebraska, was brought to Omaha and committed for stealing a registered package of $2,000 from the mails.

A special from Columbus, Ga., says that Policeman Smith attempted to arrest a negro cotton-thief at Union Springs, when the thief cut Smith's throat and fled. Parties are pursuing the murderer with bloodhounds.

A special from Abbeyville, S. C., says that Jeff Davis, convicted of the murder of George Franklin and his sister, has just been acquitted on a new trial. The day for his execution was fixed nine times, and he was nine times respited, twice on the scaffold with the rope around his neck.

The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the American Missionary Association was held at Worcester, Mass. The report of the treasury showed that the receipts of the year were $243,795. The expenditures were $244,060. There is still a balance of $51,880.

Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, who has been elected to succeed Justice Boynton, of the Supreme Court, was appointed by the Governor of Ohio to fill out his prececessor's unexpired term.

Governor Cullom, of Illinois, has issued a proclamation quarantining that state against cattle from the Eastern states, on the ground that pleuropneumonia is epidemic in several of them.

General James A. Williamson, of Iowa, ex-commissioner of the General Land Office, is now named as a possible successor to Mr. Kirkwood as secretary of the interior.

Postmaster General James issued abolishing the expedited service on several large mail routes in the West, reducing the expense several thousand dollars.

A proposition has been made to hold the next National Fair at Pimlico, Baltimore.

No one so far has been more impressed with the vastness and significance of the Atlanta Exposition than its latest visitor, Mr. Edward Atkinson, who first suggested it. He writes under date of Oct. 31 to the New York *Herald* "That in common with other members of the committee of New England Cotton Manufacturers' Assyciation now in Atlanta he regards the exposition a grand success, and is profoundly convinced of its great importance as a means of furthering Southern agricultural and manufacturing enterprise Few can conceive the magnitude, the variety and the representative character of what there is here."

Colonel Robert Bunker Coleman, one of the most widely-known hotel men in the country, died at the Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore, of which he was one of the proprietors.

A collision of two freight trains on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, near Carbonville, Mo., caused the death of Charles W. Payne, a brakeman. Both engines were completely wrecked, and eight freight cars totally destroyed and as many more badly damaged. The loss is about $40,000.

Four stores have been burned at Monticello, Miss., occupied respectively by A. Cohen & Sons, C. R. Dale, J. M. Benson, P. Pepper & Garret. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insurance small.

The steamer Texas, from Liverpool for Quebeck and Montreal, took out £30,000 worth of pedigree cattle for Canada.

The charter was filed at Austin, Texas, of the Kansas, Texas and Southern Railroad Company. It proposes entering the state by way of Ochiltree county, and pursuing a southwestern direction through Pecos and Tom Green counties, striking the Rio Grande in Presidio. The corporators are Texas and Kansas men.

At Cincincinnati a contract was executed for the bridging, for the Erlanges sydicate, of an immense trestle across Lake Pontchartrain, whereby the New Orleans and Nortwestern Road will obtain a direct entrance into New Orleans. The trestle will be six miles long.

Chang Chao Yee, the new Chinese minister to [illegible], will proceed after settling arrangements at Washington for his permanent residence.

A Mr. Pippin and Jack Gilbert, of Thomas county, Ga., while intoxicated, quarreled. Gilbert pulled Pippin out of his buggy and cut his throat. Pippin died in five minutes.

Nehemiah Perry, formerly member of Congress from Newark, N. J., and his wife both died from pneumonia. Mr. Perry has been mayor of Newark and a prominent manager in financial institutions.

The Ohio and Mississippi elevator at Cincinnati, with 125 bushels of grain, was completely destroyed by fire. It was owned by Hugh Steward, and leased by C. Maguire. The loss is total, that on the building being $40,000 and on the grain and machinery $20,000.

A special despatch from Lumpkin, Ga., says: "Dr. Sparks, colored, who chloroformed an old man named Pope and outrageously assaulted his daughter, was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on November 18."

The state fair of the colored people at Raleigh, known as the North Carolina Industrial Fair, is now in progress. It is the third annual fair, and was formally opened by Governor Jarvis, who delivered an address, full of wise and pertinent suggestions.

Frederick Frelinghuysen has been appointed receiver of the recently exploded bank at Newark, N. J.

The reductions in the star-route postal service during the month of October aggregate $55,778, making a total since Postmaster General James began his reductions of about $1,575,000 per annum.

Lorenzo Montufar, secretary of state of Guatemala, who was selected as a special envoy to convey the sympathy and condolence of his government with the government and people of the United States upon the death of President Garfield, called upon President Arthur to fulfil his mission.

Paymaster General N. W. Brown, United States army, has submitted his annual report. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, the receipts were $25,630,957.80, all of which amount was accounted for. The amount received during the year for soldiers' deposits was $524,112 72, an increase of $46,938.28 over the previous year.

It is estimated that the recent overflow of the Mississippi has caused damages between Keokuk, Iowa, and Louisiana, Mo., amounting to $2,930,000.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange, a resolution was passed in favor of the erection of the building, as recommended by the Building Committee, at a cost not exceeding $2,000,000.

A dispatch from Shreveport, La., says that at Franklin, Achille Terrance and Ben Stirling were sentenced to be hanged, and Ben Beasley and Humphrey Beasley to imprisonment for life, for the murder of D. Larmand in August last.

It is said that the President is in no hurry to appoint a successor to the late Associate Justice Clifford.

Another "crank," who claimed to have been elected vice president, turned up in Washington.

The President made the appointment of several ad interim postmasters, among them being Mr. Statham, at Lynchburg, Va.

General W. B. Hazen, Chief of the Signal Corps, in his annual report gives an encouraging report of the progress of the signal corps during the year.

United States Treasury Gilfillan, in a circular states the method by which interest is computed on the continued five per cent. bonds.

The Millers' Association in Milwaukee passed resolutions asking the Chamber of Commerce to enforce a rigid inspection of wheat, as a vast quantity of that commodity is coming in from the Northwest, which, while it looks fair and grades No. 2, and even No. 1, is badly injured by rain and is damp and tough, and totally unfit for flour. They also ask millers to shut down their mills to break up speculation in grain, that the price may be fixed at a rate which will permit American grain to compete with the grain-growers of the world.

Considerable excitement has been created in mining circles at Denver, Col., by the publication of results obtained from working the recently discovered gold bearing lode in the Summit district in Colorado. Mining experts and capitalists interested in the "find" claim that it will prove the largest and most valuable gold mine in the United States.

General Loring, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, delivered a long and able address at Atlanta, Ga., on the "Statistics and Advancement of Agriculture in America" The National Exhibitors' Association was formed.

At Manzanilla, Mexico, four large vessels and all the small craft in the harbor were lost in the recent storm. The custom-house and stores of Oetling, Stolitt, Dichmann, American Consul King and others were completely destroyed. No additional loss of life is reported. The Pacific mail steamer, due the day of the storm, had not arrived at last accounts.

The Methodist Episcopal Committee in New York decided to donate $675,000 for missionary purposes—$6,500 going to Africa, $12,650 to Central America and $22,892 to Central China.

FOREIGN NEWS.

In a speech at Knowlesley Mr. Gladstone said he considered the doctrine of "no rent" as sheer rapine. Six arrests under the Coercion act were made in Dublin, including the president of the Kilkenny branch of the Land League. Mr. O'Neill, the secretary of the Cork branch of the Land League, was also arrested. It is reported that the Earl Cowper, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has resigned.

The British Channel squadron has sailed for the Irish coast. Mr. O'Sullivan, another member of the Cork branch of the Land League, has been arrested. An armed band has visited houses in the neighborhood of Carrickon-Shannon, threatening rent payers with death.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria and the King and Queen of Italy were present, and were enthusiastically received at a general review at Vienna.

The British steamer Caliope was wrecked on the Spanish coast recently. Only one person was saved.

Two new governors have been appointed over Kilmainham jail, because the former governor allowed Parnell to send a letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, deprecating the formation of tenants' defence associations.

Mr. Sexton is reported to be dying in jail. There are already 7,500 cases before the Land Court, of which 3,600 have been heard. Although there are 400 Leaguers in prison, the spirit underlying the League movement still survives.

A funeral service in momory of President Garfield was held at Berlin.

Advices from the West Ireland are to the effect that tenants are paying their rent and land leagues are disbanding.

The London *Standard* reports that Mr. Gladstone intends resigning the chancellorship of the exchequer shortly, and retiring altogether from official life. This is denied by other English papers. It is reported that Mr. Parnell was taken suddenly ill in Kilmainham jail. A troop-ship left Portsmouth with reinforcements for the regiments in Ireland. —Lord Granville has drawn up no reply to Secretary Blaine's letter regarding the Panama canal.

Heavy snow storms and gales are reported throughout England. In several parts of the midland counties there are two feet of snow on the ground.

The first case tried under the Irish Land act resulted in a reduction of 31 1-5 per cent. in the tenant's rent charge.

In the municipal elections in England the conservatives gained 86 seats and the liberals 45.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that there is no money in the Bank of England that can be used for the redemption of Confederate bonds.

Two thousand tenant farmers in the county Limerick have resolved to apply to the land commission to fix judicial rent or set aside unjust leases.

Mr. Sexton who was released from Kilmanham jail on account of illnes is at present unable to travel.

The negotiations for a Franco-British commercial treaty have failed, and the British commissioners will leave Paris.

Herr J. Von Schoonfer, at present diplomatic agent and consul-general of Austria at Alexandria, has been appointed Austrian minister at Washington.

The death is announced at Genoa, Italy, of Rsfaelo Rubattino, the great steamship owner.

By contracting a severe Cough and Cold, I was compelled to give up my daily work and keep to the house. A neighbor recommended me to try a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; it was procured and used; to my astonishment relief was instantaneous.

EDW. W. CLAYTON, Waverly, Md.

Mr. E. Furcell, No. 11 Ann street, New York, used St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism with entire relief—writes a New York journal.—*Richmond, (Va) Christian Advocate.*

Scarlet fever alone is computed to cause one-third the deafness in America.

It would be supposed from its popularity that only one substance is now known to the world for the relief of rheumatism, and that is St. Jacobs Oil. —*St. Louis (Mo.) Dispatch.*

The strength of an elephant is reckoned at that of forty-seven men.

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NORTH GREECE, N. Y., April 25, 1870.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I feel it my duty to write and thank you for what your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription" have done for my daughter. It is now five weeks since she began their use. She is more fleshy, has more color in her face, no headache, and is in other ways greatly improved. Yours truly,

MRS. MARCELLA MYERS.

The Boston *Transcript* does not believe that this world was made in six days. It has taken over 250 years to build Boston alone.

VEGETINE.—This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs and barks, that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it.

A boot and shoe shop hangs out the sign "Cast iron lasts." We all know it does, but we won't want any boots made of it.

"GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY" (Trade-mark registered) is not only a sovereign remedy for consumption, but also for consumptive night-sweats, bronchitis, coughs, spitting of blood, weak lungs, shortness of breath, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. By druggists.

The abdication of Louis Philippe of France was February 24, 1848.

A Testament Reviser's Opinion.

The eminent author, Prof. A. C. Kendrick, D. D., LL. D., who is professor of Hebrew, Latin and Greek in the University of Rochester, and was one of the revisers of the New Testament, in general conversation with a number of gentlemen, a short time since, said: "I have received from the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure very marked benefit and I can most cordially recommend it to others."

African diamond fields were first worked in 1868.

Unlike other cathartics Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, establish a permanently healthy action. Being entirely vegetable no particular care is required while using them. By druggists.

The meaning of Elizabeth is "worshiper of God."

No preparation ever discovered except CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, will really produce new hair on bald heads. It will be a happy day when the great army of bald-heads fully understand this.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has to equal.

The chief city of Greenland is Godthaat. It has a population of about 750.

A TOUGH HORSE STORY.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* lately published the following horse story, which we give just as it appeared: "A curious instance of sagacity in the horse occurred recently in the stables of Mr. A. Toughman, situated on North Elm street. Mr. T. has for a long time been in the habit of using ST. JACOBS OIL, the Great German Remedy, in his extensive stables. Among Mr. T.'s many horses is a great, powerful Canadian draught horse. This animal in course of time got so that that he knew the ST. JACOBS OIL bottle very well; so well, in fact, that one day recently on Mr. T.'s return from business, upon entering the stables he caught him licking the sore shoulder of a beast which stood beside him; the animal, giving a wise

survey to his licking work, turned his head and caught up with his teeth from the box used as its receptable a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL. He threw the bottle on the floor with violence enough to break it, and then deliberately licked up the ST. JACOBS OIL and applied it to the cut. Readers, we have seen the laws of association belied by beings with less sense than Toughman's horse. The word has passed among us, and when we see a man who won't try the Oil, we say, 'He is worse than Toughman's horse.'" To many this may appear as a very "tough" story; and were there not proofs innumerable of the efficacy of the Great German Remedy they would be justified in so designating it. The testimony, however, is plentiful and pointed, and is from people whose long experience in matters appertaining to horseflesh entitles their opinions to profound consideration and respect.

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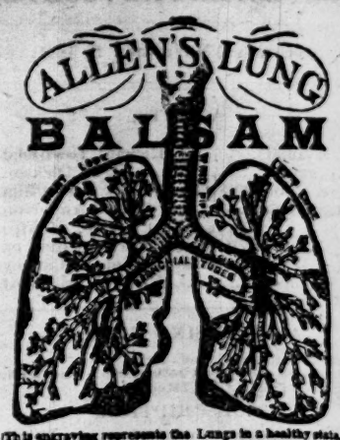

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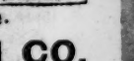

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